THE

North-China Herald.

VOL. VIII., N°. 413.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1858.

PRICE, TAELS 15 ℔ ANNUM.

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE.

ALL Parties having Claims against, or being indebted to the Insolvent Estate of BOHSTEDT & Co. of Shanghae, are requested to send the particulars thereof to the undersigned on or before the *15th day of September*, 1858.

By Order of the Judge Commissioner,
J. F. H. TRAUTMANN,
Assignee.
12se Shanghae, 4th March, 1858.

NOTIFICATION.

Consulat de France à Changhaï et Ningpo.
Le 18 *Février* 1858.

LES créanciers de la maison BOHSTEDT & Co., dont la faillite a été légalement déclarée par son chef M. JULIUS BOHSTEDT à Changhaï, sont invités à déposer leurs titres et réclamations, entre les mains de M. J. F. H. TRAUTMANN, nommé par le Consul de S. M. I., syndic de la dite faillite.

Le Chancelier,
B. EDAN.

SHIPPING.

FOR LONDON,

CALLING AT THE CAPE FOR COAL ONLY.

THE A. 1. Steam-ship *SCOTLAND*, Captain MILLMAN.

This vessel, nearly new, and specially adapted for carrying valuable Cargo, has all the qualities of a Clipper-ship in addition to her Steam-power.

The Owner's instructions require a resort to steam whenever the wind shall be too light to admit of a speed of six knots. To this end the ship will carry 250 tons of coal from this port, and will replenish at the Cape. It is therefore expected that she will make a very short passage to England, as her past performances have demonstrated the advantage of the auxilliary power.

The vessel is now open to public inspection, and Captain MILLMAN will readily furnish any information required concerning her capabilities.

or Freight or Passage apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf Shanghai, 9th June, 1858.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Subscribed Capital—Two Millions Sterling.
Paid up—One Million Sterling.
Reserve fund—£150,000.

DIRECTORS:
ROBERT GUTHRIE MACGREGOR, Esq., *Chairman.*
Lieut.-Col. HENRY BARKLEY HENDERSON, *Deputy Chairman.*
GEORGE HAY DONALDSON, Esq.
Lieut.-Col. HENRY DOVETON.
Col. JAMES HOLLAND.
Mr. ALDERMAN FINNIS.
Lieut.-Col. JAMES HORSBURGH MACDONALD.
GEORGE GORDON MACPHERSON, Esq.
CHARLES GRENVILLE MANSELL, Esq.
JOHN CARRINGTON PALMER, Esq.
ALEXANDER REMINGTON, Esq.
Major General DUNCAN SIM.
JAMES SYDNEY STOPFORD, Esq.
JAMES THOMSON Esq.

Head Office, 27, Cannon Street London.
General Manager:
FRANCIS R. NEILSON, Esq.
Manager in Calcutta,..M. BALFOUR, Esq.
„ *in Bombay*,..J. G. H. BROWN, Esq.
„ *in Madras*, ..DAVID ALLARDICE, Esq.
„ *in Agra*, ...A. H. MATTHEWS, Esq.
„ *in Lahore*, ...T. BAILEY, Esq.
„ *in Hongkong*, HENRY TURNER, Esq.

A BRANCH OF THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK is this day Established in *Shanghai* by the Authority of the Board of Directors in *London.*

JOHN CARDNO,
Manager.
tf Shanghai, 22nd May, 1858.

NOTICE.

ALL outstanding accounts of the late firm of KUPFERSCHMID & DATO, will be settled by

KUPFERSCHMID & Co.
14au Shanghai, 15th May, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm of KUPFERSCHMID & DATO is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

F. KUPFERSCHMID.
WILLIAM T. DATO.
14au Shanghae, 15th May, 1858.

NOTICE.

T. KUPFERSCHMID, B. A. WARDELL, and A. N. SHEARER have this day formed a Copartnership for the transaction of business at *Shanghae* and *Foochow*, as GENERAL STORE-KEEPERS, AUCTIONEERS, COMMISSION AGENTS, CHRONOMETER, WATCH AND CLOCK-MAKERS, under the firm of

KUPFERSCHMID & Co.
14au Shanghae, 15th May, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has this day established himself as *Auctioneer & General Commission Agent* at this Port.

BARNES DALLAS.
tf Shanghai, 1st May, 1858.

NOTICE.

MR. JOSEPH PRIESTLEY TATE is authorised to sign our Firm.

JAS. BOWMAN & Co.
23oc Shanghae, 23d April, 1858.

NOTICE.

~~THE interest and responsibility of Mr. BENJ: A. WARDELL, in the firm of WARDELL, HEDGE & Co., ceased on the *31st of Jany. last*; all the outstanding accounts will be settled by the remaining partners, who will continue the business under the style of HEDGE & Co.~~

~~WARDELL, HEDGE & Co.~~
~~26ju Foochow, April 15th, 1858.~~

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NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. THEODORE KROES is authorized to sign our Firm per procuration.

DIMIER, BROTHERS & Co.
19se China, 15th June, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE business of the undersigned as a Merchant at this place will in future be carried on under the style of JAMES MACDONALD & Co.

JAMES MACDONALD.
Shanghai, 12th April, 1858.

WITH reference to the above Mr. ALEXANDER CUSHNY is appointed Agent for our Firm at this Port.

JAMES MACDONALD & Co.
17jy Shanghai, 12th April, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE Business hitherto conducted by the undersigned will hereafter be under the firm of D. DE BARROS & Co.

D. DE BARROS.
tf Shanghai, 31st March, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have formed a Partnership and Established themselves in business at Hong-kue, as HYDRAULIC and MECHANICAL ENGINEERS, SHIPWRIGHTS, BOAT BUILDERS, &c., &c.

COPPERSMITH'S and BLACKSMITH'S WORK, and BRASS CASTINGS, promptly executed.

Residence near the United States Consulate.

PINDER & CLARK.
tf Shanghai, 3d March, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. ROBERT S. STURGIS, Mr. EDWARD CUNNINGHAM, and Mr. DANIEL N. SPOONER, in our House, *ceased on the 31st December last.*

Mr. N. M. BECKWITH, and Mr. THOMAS WALSH, have been admitted Partners this day.

RUSSELL & Co.
tf China, 1st January, 1858.

NOTICE.

~~WE have this day established ourselves under the Style or Firm of PICKENPACK, THIES & Co., for the transaction of a *General Commission Business* at the Port of BANGKOK, SIAM.~~

~~All outstanding Business of either of us, will be taken over by the new Firm.~~

~~PAUL PICKENPACK,~~
~~THEODOR THIES.~~
~~26ju Bangkok, 1st January, 1858.~~

NOTICE.

PENDING the existing troubles at CANTON, the undersigned has established himself at this Port, as *Merchant, and General Commission Agent.*

S. ROBERTSON.
tf Macao, 21st September, 1857.

NOTICE.

THE Business hitherto carried on by the Undersigned under the style of TRAUTMANN & Co. is hereby declared closed.

All outstanding business will be taken charge of by Messrs. HARKORT & Co.

J. F. H. TRAUTMANN.
Shanghae, 30th June, 1857.

NOTICE.

WE have removed our establishment from CANTON to SHANGHAE, and have admitted Mr. J. F. H. TRAUTMANN a Partner in our firm from this day.

HARKORT & Co.
tf Shanghae, 1st July, 1857.

INSURANCES.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, PENANG, and BATAVIA.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Manila, Bombay* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.
Shanghae, 1855.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

(Established 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES.) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy*, the *Straits, Ceylon*, the *Presidencies of India, Suez*, and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

R. S. WALKER, *Hongkong.*
M. FISCHER, *Canton.*
E. WARDEN, *Shanghai.*
T. MARSHALL, *Singapore.*
A. P. LOVELL, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras*, or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.
London, 24th December, 1851.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
Trustees:
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*

THE Company is prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against FIRE on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or its contents. Attention is directed to the fact that the Policies of this Company are NOT SUSPENDED in the event of invasion or insurrection.

G. C. SCHWABE & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
Shanghae, 10th July, 1856.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium*, ¾ *per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of* 1 *per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ⅔, and for 3 Months ⅓, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participate in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken: any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.
Shanghae. 1st August, 1850.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE EX-*EXCELSIOR.*

~~CLARET, St. Estéphe, St. Julien, Chateau Margaux, Sauternes, Ermitage 1842, Sparkling St. Péray Champagne (two qualities), Roussillon, Muscat de Frontignan, Malaga, Marsalla, Vermouth, Absinthe, Brandy, Pale Brandy, Cognac 10 years old, Kirschwasser, Curaçao, Anisette, Eau de Noyaux, Maraschino di Zara, Elixir du Cévennes, &c., &c. Best Salad Oil. Claret in wood and bottled.~~

~~Cases of 1 doz. bottles of the Choicest Wines or Liqueurs, assorted so as to suit the convenience of purchasers.~~

C

~~X. SALABELLE & CIE.~~
~~*Tchang-fou. Consulate Road, near Bridge Street.*~~
~~26ju Shanghai, June 2d, 1858.~~

~~RECEIVED PER MARCH OVERLAND MAIL.~~

~~A CHOICE assortment of MILLINERY and SUMMER GOODS, French BOOTS and SHOES; Baby LINEN, TOYS, &c., &c.~~

~~Chez. MADAME WRIGHT,~~
~~*Magasin des Modes.*~~
~~Barrier Road.~~
~~tf Shanghai, 20th May, 1857.~~

WILLIAMS' MIDDLE KINGDOM,

2 vols. with a Map,
ON SALE, AT H. FOGG & Co.'s
tf Shanghae. 14th May, 1858.

FOR SALE.

MAPS of INDIA
City of Delhi.
„ Lucknow.
„ Cawnpore.
Do. CHINA
Canton River.
Plan of Shanghai.
In Books and Sheets.

HALL & HOLTZ.
tf Shanghai, 7th May, 1858.

BOOKS ON SALE.

AT H. FOGG & Co.

	price per copy.
WILLIAMS' Dictionary of the Chinese language, ...	$7.00
Do. Commercial Guide, ...	3.00
The same with map of China,	3.50
Do. Map of China, Mounted,....	2.00
Do. „ „ Pocket,......	1.00

tf Shanghai, 7th April, 1858.

FOR SALE.

TATHAM'S Sherry.
Port.
Claret,
and Champagne.

Also a few cases of London Stout, *Bass & Co.'s* Pale Ale, and 30 doz. fine Champagne Perry.

NOTT & Co.
tf Shanghai, 11th March, 1858.

FOR SALE.

YSASI & Co.'s Best PALE SHERRY.

ALSO,

Superior PORT and SHERRY in 3 doz. Cases just received.

MONCREIFF, GROVE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st February, 1858.

FOR SALE.

ENGLISH patent yellow Metal SHEATHING from 16 *a* 32 oz., and NAILS.

English Copper SHEATHING from 22 *a* 32 oz., and NAILS.

ALSO,

Prime Hoth's Russian CORDAGE assorted sizes. Apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.
tf Shanghai, 22d January 1858.

FOR SALE.

AT the Coal Dépôt of the undersigned—Best *Labuan* and *English* COALS.

LINDSAY & Co.
Shanghae, November, 1855.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE EX "PRIDE OF THE OCEAN" AND "ABDUL MEDJID."

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE, in 1 doz. Cases.
Do. Pale SHERRY, in 2 doz. do.
Old PORT, ... in 3 doz. do.
Old SHERRY, ... in 3 doz. do.
La Rose CLARET, ... in 3 doz. do.

Apply to
SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghae, 16th December, 1857.

FOR SALE.

BEST English Steam COAL, apply to
E. WARDEN.
tf Shanghai, 17th September, 1857.

HOUSES & LAND.

TO BE LET.

THE new and commodious DWELLING HOUSE, containing Twelve Rooms, with Office and Tea Room, situate on the Lot of Land adjoining Messrs. DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.'s Property. If requisite, a GODOWN can be erected on the East side of the House to suit the Tenant.

For particulars apply to
WM. BROUGHALL.
tf Shanghai, 4th June 1858.

TO BE SOLD OR LET.

NEWLY built premises in Bridge Street comprising Dwelling House and Godowns.

Apply to
E. LOUREIRO.
ft Shanghai, 11th May, 1858.

FOR SALE AT FOOCHOW.

THE HOUSE and LAND, formerly the Property of Messrs. WETMORE & Co., and now of P. F. RICHARDS & Co. The Premises are in a good locality for the transaction of business with the Chinese, they have a water frontage and are in the principal thoroughfare from the City to the Foreign Settlement.

For particulars apply to
Messrs. GILMAN & Co., *Foochow*,
or Messrs. P. F. RICHARDS & Co.
tf Shanghai, 14th April, 1858.

VALUABLE HOUSE PROPERTY AT HONGKONG FOR SALE.

ALL that piece or parcel of GROUND with THREE DWELLING HOUSES erected thereon, known by the name of "ALMACK PLACE" bounded on the North by Wellington Street, on the West by Aberdeen Street, on the South by Gage Street and on the East by two closes of land registered in the Land Office as Nos. 11 and 97 and containing in the whole 18,798 square feet, and registered in the Land Office as No. 13. The property is situated in the centre of the city and is held for the residue of a term of 999 years commencing on the 23d of April, 1844, at an annual ground rent of £42.12.6.

For further particulars, apply at the *North-China Herald* Office, Shanghai.

tf Hongkong, 19th March, 1858.

TO BE LET.

THE Dwelling HOUSE and GODOWNS, at present occupied by Messrs. DALLAS & Co.

Apply to
SAML. BROWN.
tf Shanghai, 1st March, 1858.

TO LET.

THE whole of the PREMISES in *Church Street*, occupied by the undersigned, to whom apply

ROBT. A. BRINE.
tf Shanghai, 3d June, 1857.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED.

A SITUATION in a Mercantile House by a young gentleman thoroughly acquainted with the routine of Office business.

Address "Co.," *North-China Herald* Office.
tf Shanghai, 16th January, 1858.

THE SHANGHAE HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.

HAS been enlarged, and can accommodate PRIVATE Patients with comfort.

The terms are,
For Private Room, ...Tls. 2.0.0 a day.
„ Officers do. .... „ 1.5.0 „
„ General Wards,.... „ 1.0.0 „
Washing One Tael per month extra.
The Lowest charge is Seven Taels.

F. C. SIBBALD, M.D., *Surgeon.*
MR. NEWMAN, *Apothecary.*

☞ The DISPENSARY is well stocked with Medicine, which may be had on application to the Apothecary.

tf Shanghai, July 17th, 1857.

MR. THOMAS L. WALKER,

ARCHITECT & SURVEYOR,
QUEEN'S ROAD, VICTORIA, HONGKONG.
June 24th, 1856.

H. FOGG & CO.,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.
SHANGHAE.

HALL & HOLTZ,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

KIN-TEE-YUEN,

CAN SUPPLY PARTIES WITH SILKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
GAUZES OF NEWEST PATTERNS;
SHAWLS, and APRONS;
AND EMBROIDERED WORK OF THE LAST FASHIONS,
AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.
TSING-KEE SHOP,
Near the French Consulate.
Shanghai, 1st September, 1855.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MCKENZIE & CO.,

Ship Chandlers, Storekeepers, General Agents and Provisioners.
NEAR THE FRENCH CONSULATE
SHANGHAI.

RICHARDS & CO.,

Ship Chandlers & General Commission Agents,
SHANGHAE,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844.
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS,
SEA STORES, BISCUIT, BAKERY, AND LIVE STOCK,
&c., &c., &c.

CIRCULAR.

THE undersigned beg to give notice that they have commenced making SODAWATER and LEMONADE, they having procured an experienced man who has been employed at Doctor Young's Sodawater Manufactory at Hongkong for several years, together with the best materials. We feel confident that our Sodawater and Lemonade will be of the first quality. Terms 75 cents per doz. for SODAWATER and 1 Tael per doz. for LEMONADE without bottles. All bottles not returned will be charged 1 Tael per doz.

Parties having bottles can have them filled at the above rate. A small book will be sent to regular Customers with a Debit and Credit side that all bottles returned will be credited. But as there has been a great deal of deception on the part of the servants or coolies by not returning the full quantity of Bottles a misunderstanding arises from it. We will in justice acquaint our customers when there is any difference and note it in the Book, and we will not hold ourselves responsible for any such misdemeanour on the part of the servants.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.
tf Shanghai, 12th May, 1858.

H. EVANS,

Bread and Biscuit Baker, Cook and Confectioner.
SHIPS' BREAD KILN-DRIED.
N.B.—Wedding Cakes, Muffins and Crumpets, Luncheon and Wine Biscuits, Pic-Nic Pies.

UNION HOTEL & RESTAURANT.

PROPRIETORS
EVANS, SUTTON & Co.
N.B.—Private Quoit Ground and Bowling Green.
Premises opposite to the British Consulate.

F. PEARSON,

General Store-Keeper,
CLOSE TO THE U. S. CONSULATE,
HONG-QUE,

ALL descriptions of Seamen's CLOTHING, CUTLERY, &c. Superior FRENCH BRANDY, GIN, WINES, CORDIALS, &c.

WHOLESALE,

MANILA CORDAGE of all sizes; MANILA CHEROOTS and COFFEE; COPPER and COPPER NAILS;

On moderate terms.

E. A. REYNOLDS,

Superintendent of the Dry Dock,
AND HEAVING DOWN HULKS
"WILLIAM THE FOURTH."
AND
"SOUNDARY."
All Orders for Carpenter's, Caulker's, Blacksmith's, Coppersmith's and Brazier's Work, promptly attended to.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE,

TAR, Pitch, Oakum, American White Oak, and Pine Planks, Spars, and Ships' Timber.

Copper, and Metal Sheathing, Bolts, Spikes, and Nails.

Boiler Plates from 1/8th *a* 9/16th, Sheet and Bar Iron, Anchors, Chains, Hawse-Pipes, Shackles, Hooks, Thimbles, Clew-Irons, Marline-Spikes, Screw-Bolts, Spikes, and Nails of all sizes.

Manila, Hemp and Coir Cordage, Cotton and Flax Canvas, and Twine.

Winches, Fire Engines and Force Pumps, for sale and on hire.

DRY DOCK, HONG-QUE,
July 18th, 1857.

SAEKEE & CO.,

Yang-king-pang Street, three doors from Messrs. H. FOGG *& Co.*

HAS FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Silks, Satins, new pattern Gauzes, Crapes, Embroideries, Nankeens, Sarsnets, Pongees and every description of Silk Piece-goods of Soo-chow Manufacture.

ALSO,

Lacqueredware, Grass Cloth, Ivory Carvings, &c., &c., &c., from Canton.

AND,

Champagne and other Wines.

ADVERTISEMENT.

R. T. PRITCHETT, RIFLE, GUN, AND SWORD MANUFACTURER to Her Majesty's War Department and the Hon. East India Company, begs to call the attention of Officers and Gentlemen abroad to the sound quality and efficiency of the Arms he produces, both for Military purposes and the Sports of the Field. Every GUN sold by R. T. PRITCHETT is manufactured on the premises, and every RIFLE is bored, rifled, and shot under his personal superintendence. For both large or small bore the PRITCHETT BULLET, as adopted by H. M. Government, without cup or plug, is found most serviceable—very numerous testimonials having been received of its range and truth of flight. To the manufacture of SWORDS also, great attention is paid, the most efficient proof of strength and spring being applied, a guarantee given of the quality of the blade, which is uniformly tested by powerful machinery in the presence of the purchaser, before made up.

86, St. James's-street London.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

WE have established a Branch of our Firm at *Bangkok, Siam*, under the management of Mr. C. H. H. WILSONE, who is authorized to sign for us by procuration.

HAMILTON, GRAY & Co.
21au Singapore, 17th May, 1858.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE undersigned has received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on *Wednesday, the 7th of July*, at 11 o'clock A.M. on the premises.

The lots of LAND, registered as Nos. 60 and 143 in the British Consulate, measuring 15 *mow* 7 *fun* (more or less) bounded on the East by Church Street with a frontage of 129 feet, on the South by North Gate Street with 488 feet and on the West by the Barrier Road with 235 feet; with the excellent Dwelling House, Godowns, and all other Buildings thereon, at present occupied by Messrs. SILLAR, BROTHERS.

The premises can be viewed on *Tuesdays* and *Fridays* from 5 *a* 7 o'clock P.M.

TERMS.—*One third of the purchase money to be paid on the fall of the Hammer, and the balance within seven days of the day of Sale.*

BARNES DALLAS.
3jy Shanghai, 24th June, 1858.

TO LET.

FURNISHED ROOMS in a pleasant locality. Apply to

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.
tf Shanghai, 26th June, 1858.

THE
North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY. JUNE 26, 1858.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in TRINITY CHURCH, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 5 P.M.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. WRIGHT, the *Sexton*.

JOHN HOBSON, *Chaplain*.

NOTICE.—PUBLIC WORSHIP is held in the LONDON MISSION CHAPEL, every Sunday, at half-past nine A.M., and at six P.M.

NOTICE.—DIVINE SERVICE is held in the Chapel of the American Episcopal Mission at *Hoong Kew*, every Sunday Evening at 8 o'clock

NOTICE.—FLOATING CHAPEL Services, at 11 A.M. and 6 P.M.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communications can be received, unless accompanied by the real name and address of the author, which will be kept private if desired.

We reserve to ourselves the prerogative of refusing, without comment, such articles as we may not be disposed to admit.

LATEST DATES.

England, ...	May 10	Singapore.	June 12
Bombay, ...	May 31	Hongkong, ...	June 22
Calcutta, ...	May —	Gulf of Pecheli, ..	June 19
Galle, ...	June 22	New York, ...	April 23

MARRIAGE.

At Victoria Church, Vancouver's Island, on the 9th March, by the Rev. Edward Cridge, ALEXANDER GRANT DALLAS, to JANE, second daughter of His Excellency James Douglas, Governor of Vancouver's Island.

DEATHS.

On the 9th April, at Algiers, LEWIS HELMLING formerly of Shanghae, aged 32.

At Ashbourne, Derbyshire, on the 27th April, FLORENCE MARGARET, infant daughter of the Rev. John Hobson, British Chaplain, Shanghai.

COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS.

taken by
A SELF REGISTERING THERMOMETER
in the open air, in a shaded situation,
at Shanghai,—the Maximum by day, and the Minimum at night.

FOR THE WEEK.

	Ending 25th June, 1858.		*Ending 25th June, 1857.*	
19.—	*Max.* 84	*Min.* 69	*Max.* 82	*Min.* 72
20.—	„ 84	„ 68	„ 85	„ 75
21.—	„ 87	„ 70	„ 80	„ 74
22.—	„ 84	„ 70	„ 87	„ 74
23.—	„ 84	„ 72	„ 90	„ 77
24.—	„ 87	„ 72	„ 90	„ 75
25.—	„ 86	„ 74	„ 80	„ 73

To be continued weekly.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

(Friday Evening.)

EXCHANGE.

On London, Bank Bills, 6 months sight, 5*s.* 11*d.* *a* 5*s.* 11½*d.* per Shanghai Tael.

OPIUM.

Malwa,..... noml. ..Tls. 457 *a* 480 } Shanghai
Patna, *Old*.. do. .. „ 530 — } weight.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—June 25th, *Imina Brons*, (Ham. bq.), 450, Muller, from Whampoa; 26th, *Formosa*, (P. & O. str.), 750, from Hongkong.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED,—Per *Hellespont*, Mr. J. Hallpike. Per *Yang-tze*, Mr. H. B. Gibb. Per *Formosa*, Messrs. Hooper, Robinson, and Capt. Browne.

THE *Formosa* with the Mail Packets has arrived as we are preparing to go to press. She left Hongkong on the 22nd.

WE issued a short extra on Thursday last to announce to our local subscribers the gratifying intelligence that negociations were proceeding favorably at Tien-tsin on the 18th instant when H. I. M. Steamer *Phlégéton* left.

The American and Russian Ministers have obtained their treaties, the latter is in charge of Captain Chihachoff late commander of the Russian war-steamer, *America*, who came down in the *Phlégéton* and proceeds to Europe by the present mail steamer. The English and French treaties were not concluded, but Lord Elgin was in possession of a letter signed by the Chinese Commissioners, Kwei-liang, Hwa-sha-na and Ki-ying promising to concede all demands. It was expected the treaties would be signed in two or three days, in which case they will probably be forwarded to Hongkong, direct, and go home by this mail for ratification. The circumspection required to be observed in the framing of the several articles would necessarily engage more of the care and time of the allied Ambassadors than of those of America and Russia which, presuming they contain the clause granting them all the privileges of the most favored nation, need not, in fact, have included any other stipulation and will account for the celerity with which they were obtained. Russia had perhaps the least to ask for, the Count Poutiatine presented himself as a friend and pacific mediator, his policy was doubtless to exclude other nations from Peking and to prevent any ports being opened in the North which would be in too close proximity to the coveted country that at present intercepts the communication between Russia and the sea-bord to the east.

America also appeared as a self-elected pacific mediator, and their Minister had in a dispatch to the Court of Peking stated that they had not mixed themselves up with the aggressive proceedings of the English and French at Canton, but had maintained a rigid adherence to the treaty concluded in 1844 between the United States and China. And now they presented themselves to negociate peacefully, without any further show of coercion than the presence of three fine frigates in the Gulf of Pecheli and the chartered opium clipper *Antelope* at Tien-tsin, demonstrated.

Although the policy of the neutrals would probably obtain favor from the Chinese; the concession of their demands may fairly be attributed to the position assumed by the belligerents, who opened the way for them, and under whose protection they proceeded to Tien-tsin: and they have the generosity to acknowledge it. Under these circumstances it appears to one, uninitiated in diplomatic conventialities, that it would have been but courteous to wait until Lord Elgin and the Baron Gros had completed their treaties instead of putting forward smaller claims, and thereby embarrassing though not ultimately affecting the wider demands of the English and French.

Ki-ying the Imperial commissioner who concluded the treaty of Nanking with Sir Henry Pottinger in 1842 and was degraded in 1850, for his reports in favor of the English, was associated with the present commissioners. This was at first considered an indication of a favorabl disposition on the part of the Chinese government, it was, however, soon discovered on his arrival at Tien-tsin that his object was to retrieve his position and rank, by a line of policy diametrically opposed to that which lost it to him, and that he was exercising a most injurious influence upon his colleagues, who had shown an anxious desire to terminate, at great sacrifices, existing difficulties. Fortunately, a memorial which he had addressed to the Emperor at the conclusion of the last war couched in a very different sense from the communications he was addressing to the British authorities at the same time, was produced and read to his colleagues. This so completely humbled the wily Ki-ying that he returned to Peking a day or two after, much to the satisfaction of the allies.

We hear that the American and Russian treaties provide for the opening of the ports of Kiau chau in Hai-nan, and Tai wan in Formosa, that free access to all parts of the empire is granted to missionaries, not to merchants, and that the navigation of the Yang-tze is prohibited.

The terms of the other treaties being only rumour, we abstain from repeating them; being satisfied for the present that as all demands have been conceded, a most satisfactory treaty will be made by Lord Elgin.

We will not say more about the treaty until we know its conditions. That it is obtained by a firm and dignified line of policy is a matter of gratulation and although it was necessary to show the Chinese the formidable power they had the folly to oppose, we doubt not it will be a wholesome lesson to them in the north. There will be no compromise as in the late war with Russia, no hard and expensive struggle to maintain our own as in India, but a substantial conquest not of territory, but of commercial advantages which will not fail to be of the greatest moment to the mercantile world, and we must not let this great event pass without expressing our unqualified admiration and warmest thanks to the naval services through whose daring and gallant conduct the means were applied to gain this important result.

A little *emuete* has taken place in Tien-tsin. On the 10th the Admiral was hooted; on the following day as two officers of the Royal navy were walking on the walls the hat of one blew over, which caused some excitement among the Chinese who began to throw stones and hoot, *à la Cantonese*,—the party had to retreat, losing, for the time, hat and dog. Directly the Admiral heard of it he ordered up 100 marines from the ships in the gulf; when the Chinese saw them advancing they shut the gates of the city, the gallant Captains with the British tars soon scaled the walls and opened the gates to the marines who marched to the spot where the offence had been committed and took some of the shop-keepers, who lived hard by, prisoners, the reason being explained to them. The hat was instantly produced, the dog had previously swam off to the ship. The prisoners were kept on board all night and after being lectured were released in the morning. Parties visiting the city on subsequent days were most civilly treated!

It is as well that an occasion offered for a little demonstration at Tien-tsin at that moment. All the Marines and Royal Engineers, with two field pieces, marching round the walls and through the city with bands playing and colors flying must have inspired some awe into the minds of these northern celestials.

The former account which we gave of the taking of the forts at Taku was sent to us, as we stated, by eye-witnesses, out of range. We are now able to do greater justice to the gallant exploit of the *Cormorant* when she led the way into the engagement, and passed the barrier that was thrown across the river. The first set of the cables were seven in number made of 9-inch bamboo rope, buoyed the whole way across the river with ten inch spars and moored with Chinese anchors. The second set, about 200 yards north of the first set, were of the same size and description. She went on at full speed and snapped the first set, on arriving at the second a terrific concentrated fire was opened on her from the forts, Capt. Saumarez' gig was swamped and all her boats shot through. She charged with all her power and trembled so with the shock that those who were looking at her thought she was on shore, she forced through and thus opened the way for all the rest to follow, not returning a shot until she reached the spot appointed.

It was expected that *Nimrod* and *Coromandel* would get out of the river by crossing the bar at its mouth during the present spring tides. The former will probably have to lighten as she and the *Cormorant* did when they entered it. We were misinformed when we stated in a former issue that they had to put out all their material on that occasion, and the Chinese would have had practical proof to the contrary in grape and cannister, had they been molested.

The successful result of events in the North will increase our difficulties at Canton, unless the audacity of the Braves shall have compelled the troops to proceed against them in sufficient force to punish them effectually before the news of peace is received.

Extract from a letter dated Tien-tsin, June 18th, 1858.

Since my last to you respecting the capture of the forts at the mouth of this river, (known only at this city, as the *Pei-ho* or White River,) the progress of negotiations with the Chinese has been favorable, though we cannot yet say whether it will continue to the end until the Allied Plenipotentiaries shall have obtained their demands.

The Forts at Taku were captured on the 20th ulto., and all the foreign ministers started from the outer anchorage on the 29th, the Admirals having reported the river to be clear of obstruction, and the banks without any Chinese force to oppose their progress. They reached Tien-tsin the next day, and the Allied Ministers immediately occupied the lodgings prepared for them, a pleasantly situated temple on the bank of the river beyond the entrance of the Grand Canal.

The country between this and Taku is like that around Shanghai, in its perfect level and the sparseness of trees. The villages near the river are built mostly of dried mud or brick, the former having a frame work of reed or millet stalks to strengthen them. The yellow mud which covers most of the houses gives the villages a dismally dirty appearance; one cannot think of a cleanly, contented people in connection with such groups of hovels. They must be cold indeed in the winter months. Along the banks are well-sweeps, and other appliances, for irrigating the fields, which at this time are covered with fine crops of wheat and barley.

The city of Tien-tsin, i. e. Heavenly Ferry, lies about 60 miles from the mouth of the river, on the southern side, and east of the entrance of the Grand Canal. It is less than four miles in circuit, and externally presents a meaner appearance than most of Chinese cities, owing to the material of which a large part of the houses are made,—the finer establishments are hidden behind dead walls.

The English and French troops both occupy temples and other buildings west of the entrance of the Canal, and their ships lie in the Pei-ho on both sides of its mouth; two or three bridges of boats make an easy passage across the streams. Their arrival, after all that rumor had said among the people of their power and appearance at the forts of Taku, excited the greatest interest, and has not yet subsided after three weeks sight. Their position enables them, if it should be necessary, to shut off every person from crossing the Canal or River, and to command the city on the west and north. The Chinese have no defences, and have not attempted to build any.

Soon after the 30th ulto., Kweiliang and Hwashana announced their appointment to the foreign ministers as plenipotentiaries, using the same phrase to express this that is employed by them. Their cards were the only evidence of their powers, and a meeting was proposed by them to receive all the foreign envoys at once, but Lord Elgin preferred that the interviews should be separate, as there were many practical difficulties in the way of a suitable united reception. He saw the Chinese officers on the 7th, at the Hai-kwang-she 海光寺 outside of the walls.

Kweiliang is a gentlemanly old man of 74, has a kind manner to his guests, but his bearing does not indicate force. He is the third Cabinet minister, and has long been in high office. Hwa-sha-na 花沙納 is a Mongol and President of the Board of Civil Office, a younger man, and bears a striking likeness to the common portraits of Oliver Cromwell. I suspect he is the leading mind, though some of the subordinate officers about him are evidently much listened to.

In intercourse here, as everywhere else, we have found that the Manchus are more reasonable in discussion, exhibit more scope of thought and apprehend their own position the best, showing that superiority which explains a good deal the secret of their sway over the Chinese.

On the next day (the 8th) it was rumored that Kiying had come to Tien-tsin, and shortly his cards were received by all the ministers, and a note to each proposing to call on them. The Russian and American envoys received his visit, but the Allied ministers declined, lest perhaps it might acknowledge his position. He was lately raised to be a Shilang or Honorary Vice-President for the purpose of sending him to Tien-tsin, and on the 11th he took his seat with Kwei and Hwa as third Chinese plenipotentiary.

He has grown infirm in body and mind, nor has his last ten years, spent in reproach and retirement, enlightened him any as to the best policy to be adopted towards foreign nations, on whose account he has lost every thing a Chinese statesman cares for. He expressed a polite interest in some whom he had formerly known at Canton, inquired after Mr. Cushing, wished to know if Dr. Parker still kept his hospital open, and mentioned Mr. P. S. Forbes, R. Thom, Gutzlaff, and Morrison.

On the 11th Mr. Reed received the reply of the Emperor to the President's letter, which had been delivered to Tan, the Governor-general at Taku last month. The missive was contained in a bamboo tube, ornamented with dragons. The Chinese inquired how the reply would be received, and easily agreed that it should be delivered in the same manner that the President's was received by them, though they probably comforted themselves a little by placing the Sovereign's letter on a frame work, so that it should be as high as people's heads, while Mr. Buchanan's letter lay in the box on the table itself. However, they are welcome to the elevation. Kiying sounded a little before hand to ascertain what sort of kneeling to it would be performed by Mr. Reed, but did not pursue the inquiry very far, as there was no encouragement.

On the 13th the Russian minister signed his treaty, but he had only two Chinese Commissioners, for every one was surprised that morning by hearing that Kiying had suddenly been ordered to return to Peking, and had left that day under restraint; rumor had a dozen explanations of it, but none are satisfactory.

On the 18th Mr. Reed signed his treaty, and we hear that the negotiations with the Allies are progressing, but the end is not yet. Troops may yet be necessary to obtain all the demands, but the present position of things indicates a peaceful conclusion by maintaining patient firmness with the Chinese.

AGAIN the private steamer *Yang-tze* has brought us the mail before the P. & O. S. N. Company's ship with the Post Office packet. She arrived at Woosung on the 24th and her letters were delivered on the same evening. Dates are from London, 10th, and Bombay, 31st May,—Galle, 6th,—Singapore, 13th, and Hongkong, 21st of June.

The mail arrived in Hongkong per *Pekin* on the 19th, being 40 days from London *viâ* Marseilles.

PASSENGERS:—H. E. Baron de Chasseron, Mrs. Straubenzie, Messrs. Hooper, Muler, Antrobus, Robinson, Vidal, Galle, and Raymond.

The only political fact that we have to record is the rejection of the Oaths Bill by a majority of 39 in the House of Lords. Ministers have publicly censured Lord Canning's policy in Oude. Sir Colin Campbell is to be raised to the peerage as Lord Campbell of Clyde. The papers are nearly full of debates in Parliament on the India Question as to its future government, based on resolutions proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The money market had recovered from a slight depression caused by some anxiety at the time a large amount of six months bills were arriving at maturity. The Bank rate of discount remained at 3 per cent, and in the market best paper was discountable at 2¼ to 2½ per cent. The stock of Bullion in the Bank was £18,674,750. Consols were at 97¾. The Indian loan had been as high as 100¾. Bar Silver had been sold at 5*s.* 1½*d.* and Mexican Dollars at 5*s.* E. I. Company's Exchange continued as before on Madras and Bengal 2*s.* 2*d.*, on Bombay 2*s.* 2½*d.*

BULLION.—Per *Pera*, from Southampton, on the 3d of May,—

For Hongkong, ...	£30,324
Shanghai, ...	£17,100

PASSENGERS.—Per P. & O. S. N. Company's Steamers from Southampton, to leave on 20th May. For Hongkong, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Medhurst; Messrs. Gilfillan, R. Alcock, Oliphant, and J. H. Evrett. For Shanghai, Mr. L. Richardson.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

(Since our last Report.)

ARRIVED.—From Shanghai, *Britannian*, 1st May, in the Downs.

DEPARTED.—For Shanghai, *Countess of Seafield*, 2d May, from Gravesend; *Maggie*, 5th May, from Liverpool.

SPOKEN WITH.—*Eagle Wing*, 15th March 21° S., 66° E.; *Star of the East*, 22d May, in the Straits of Sunda.

Latest dates in England from China
March 30th per electric telegraph,—
Received on 10th May.
March 15th per post,—
Received *viâ* Marseilles ... on 27th April.
viâ Southampton on 4th May.

WE record the following short extract from the only *Peking Gazette* containing allusion to foreign affairs that has come to our notice. It will be observed that the word "Barbarian," has been omitted, the translater fills up the *hiatus* with the word "foreign."

EXTRACTS FROM THE PEKING GAZETTE.

Dated 29th May, 1858.

WE command the Minister of State Kwei leang and the President of the Board of Civil office Hwa sha na to proceed as speedily as possible to the port of Teentsin for the purpose of examining into and arranging (foreign) affairs. These are Our commands.

Dated 23rd May, 1858.

I, Chaou-tih-chē, governor of the province of Keangsoo, respectfully memorialize your Majesty respecting the receipt of the foreign duties and the receipt of the transit duties on silk levied at the Shanghae Custom-house, the period for reporting which having arrived.

I beg respectfully to state that I received a despatch from the Board of revenue to the effect:—"You will examine into and report the amount of foreign duties taken at Shanghae, and the amount of duties levied at Shanghae on silk as transit duties, which are leviable at Hangchow, Shaouchow and Hanchow on silk, during the year ending the 12th October 1857,—the 25th day of the 8th moon of the 7th year Heenfung."

It is on record that I immediately gave the necessary instructions.

I have now received the following report from Seē hwan intendant of the Soo, Sung, and Tae circuit and superintendent of Maritime Customs at Shanghae on the subject:—

"During the year ending the 12th Oct., 1857, during part of which the former intendant Lan-wei-wăn as well as myself were holding office, there was received as duties from the barbarian merchants a sum of 2,071,582 taels of silver, from which was deducted on account of loss in melting, the sum of 41,431 taels of silver which left a net revenue of 2,030,150 taels of silver received as foreign duties. Besides this last amount there was a sum of 221,640 taels of silver received from the native merchants as transit duties leviable on silk at Hangchow, Shaouchow, and Hanchow to which was added the sum of 22,164 taels of silver received to make up the deficiency in the purity of silver. In consequence of having to transmit large sums in every direction to pay the military in the field, there are no funds left in the treasury, for as soon as money is received at the Custom-house it is at once transmitted to the army. It is consequently necessary to request your Excellency to cancel the customary inspection of the treasury funds. Besides furnishing your Excellency with a correct list of the manner the above receipts have been employed and requesting your Excellency to forward the same to the Board of Revenue for examination, I have now also to beg your Excellency will memorialize His Majesty respecting the receipt and expenditure of the duties in question."

On the receipt of the above report from Seē-hwan, I, the governor, found on examination that during the year ending the 12th Oct., 1857, the net sum of 2,273,955 taels of silver was received at the Shanghae Custom-house on account of foreign transit duties leviable on silk at Hangchow, Shaouchow, and Hanchow, which receipt shews on the whole a very prosperous state of things; and in the receipts and in the accounting for the same there was not the smallest malversation visible, therefore the transmission of the said public monies to pay the troops in the field is correct. Besides directing the intendant to again examine carefully into the accounts and furnish returns in detail of the receipts and expenditure and report the same to me it is now my duty in connection with Ho Kweitsing—the governor-general—to respectfully memorialize your majesty and I humbly pray your majesty will cast a glance on this memorial.

The barbarian duties are not fixed at a certain amount but vary according to the actual amounts paid into the Custom-house which are accordingly reported as actually received which I therefore now consider it proper to remark to your majesty.

WE have received and made Ourselves acquainted with governor Chaou's memorial. These are Our commands.

IN No. 407 of this Journal we gave a Compendium of the trade of this port for the year 1857 deduced from a return published by the Maritime Custom-house. From a private source we are now enabled to add elsewhere a comparative statement of the principal staples of import and export of that and the preceding year 1856, but as the official statistics have not been kept very regularly it is only an approximation to correctness though sufficiently accurate to enable the political economist to estimate the value of the trade of this flourishing port.

There are some features in this statement to which we ask attention.

Whilst the total net increase in the value of imports proves the extension of the trade of the port we see there is a decrease in quantity and value of the cheaper description of Woollens,—Long Ells and Spanish Stripes, articles which it was expected would derive much benefit from the opening of the Northern ports in 1842. This may be attributed in a great measure to the disturbed state of the province of Keang-si, where Woollen manufactures are principally consumed, the presence of the rebels during the last year having interfered most materially with the usual trade of the province. In English Shirtings there is an increase in value of 33 per cent and in quantity of 12 per cent proving the successful competition of our fabrics with those of China. Fancy Cotton goods exhibit a remarkable increase, from which the prosperous condition of the country might be inferred had we not evidence of the contrary in other respects, the value of these goods, of all denominations, being 80 per cent and the quantity nearly 130 per cent in excess of 1856. This is shown principally in Spotted Shirtings, and Brocades, the consumption of which has been unprecedentedly large during last year, owing to new markets having been found for them at the northern ports.

The comparative deliveries from 1st Jany. to 31st Dec. are as follow:—

	Spotted Shirtings.		Brocades.
1856	74,000 pcs.	..	16,000 pcs.
1857	128,000 „	..	85,000 „
Showing an increase of }	54,000 pcs.	..	69,000 pcs.

The increase in other manufactures of Cotton and Wool, from England and various countries is also satisfactory. In Iron and Lead also it is 100 per cent in quantity and more than 80 per cent in value, over the previous year.

The Straits and Coast trade, though principally native, also deserve particular notice on account of the foreign tonnage employed in it. Rice and Sugar alone in 1857 amounted to 1,393,000 peculs or 83,000 tons, and the quantity imported in Native vessels is estimated to be considerably greater, the whole of which is in course of being transferred to foreign bottoms.

Opium it will be seen has not increased much in the quantity imported, though it has materially in total value, the price having ruled much higher throughout the greater part of last year.

A comparison of exports of the great staples of Tea and Silk show an increase in value, on account of the high prices prevailing throughout the year 1857. The quantity of the former is nearly the same as in 1856, and the latter less by about 14,000 peculs taking the year from January to December, but as the seasons run from 1st July to 30th June these comparisons are not of much use. The exports of Nankeens although less in quantity in 1857 still amounted to 1,315,000 pieces of the value of nearly £380,000—this is remarkable when we look at the increased importation of our own cotton goods. But it must be borne in mind, that a considerable quantity is exported annually to Canton, Singapore, &c., for local consumption. Cotton is of native growth, it is exported principally to Amoy the most northern port at which Indian cotton is imported.

From the above limited view of its present trade it is not unreasonable to suppose that when the northern ports and rivers are opened to foreign vessels and access is given to marts in the interior, Shanghai will increase in importance as a great Emporium for goods.

(From the Economist, March 20th, 1858.)

THE BANK OF ENGLAND AND THE BILL BROKERS.

IN WHAT CONSISTS THE BANKING OF THE COUNTRY.

The Directors of the Bank of England have determined after a discussion of several weeks, that for the future no bill broker shall have a discount account with the Bank of England. This rule is to be enforced without regard to the character of the house, its known capital, or the quality of the bills it may offer. The class is proscribed *as* a class, and their bills only *as* belonging to or affected by them. The grounds upon which this new rule has been instituted are important and worthy of consideration. The houses known as "bill brokers" are no longer, what they once were, brokers in the strict sense of that term, but "money dealers." When Thomas Richardson and John Overend—the original of the present great firm of Gurney & Co.—first left the banking house of William Holt, in Old Broad street, to commence the new business of "bill brokers," and for a great many years afterwards, they acted simply and strictly in the character of brokers or agents between the lender and the borrower, and were remunerated by a small commission, accepting no risk or responsibility. The other houses which the great success of the first experiment soon brought into existence to compete with them, followed their example. It was their business to receive applications from those who had unemployed balances of money, for bills; and from those who had bills to discount, for money: and their profit or remuneration was derived from a commission charged to the latter. The high character of the men secured for them the confidence of the capitalist, and their extensive knowledge and experience enabled them more and more to become the best judges of the value and character of the paper offered for discount. For a long time their chief customers were the bankers in London as lenders, and the merchants of London as borrowers upon the discount of bills. In those days the bankers advanced to their own customers, including the discount of bills, at a uniform and rather high rate. The money destined for the bill brokers' use was, what was over when the bankers own wants were satisfied, and for that they were willing to accept a lower rate: it soon, therefore, became a fact that first-class paper could be discounted through the bill brokers at a lower rate than that charged by bankers to their customers:—and for many years the tendency was for the best discount business to centre in the bill brokers. But their sphere of action soon became enlarged. Bankers in rural districts found the great advantage of holding first-class bills of exchange, in preference to Government securities, as the means of employing their deposits at a profit; and they became large customers to the bill brokers in London. The spare capital in London and in the rural districts found its way to the bill brokers in Lombard street. On the other hand, it was also soon discovered by the holders of first-class paper in the great manufacturing and mining districts, that it could be discounted at a lower rate in Lombard street than with their own bankers. Gradually, therefore, these houses became the great channel by which the spare capital of one portion of the community was distributed among those who could use it profitably. The functions which an individual banker performs for his customer, and by the exercise of which he is the means of economising and utilising so much capital which would otherwise lie idle, the bill brokers performed for the whole country:—acting not only as *intermediaires* between individual lenders and borrowers, but also between different parts of the country—between the rural districts as lenders, and the manufacturing, mercantile, and mining districts as borrowers. In this way it is impossible to calculate how great has been the public benefit derived from the important functions thus accepted by, and accorded to, these great agents for the distribution of capital.

But it will be observed that up to this point, they acted only as agents or brokers. They accepted no risk—they incurred no responsibility. They received money for employment from one person, and they obtained bills on the best terms the market would afford, who was the real discounter of the bills, and who incurred any risk which might attend the transaction. So long as the bill broker confined his business to transactions of this nature, it is evident that he required neither capital nor reserve. The services which he sold to the lender and to the borrower, were confined in the one case to his judgment and discretion in selecting good paper, and in the other to the facilities which he had through the confidence reposed in him for discounting on favourable terms, and his profit or commission was confined to a remuneration for these services only. No matter to whatever extent this business was done, the bill broker, happen what might, incurred no responsibility. Though he were the medium through which ten millions or twenty millions of bills of change had been discounted by one class of his customers for another class, yet in the event of a pressure in the money market, or of a crisis, ever so severe, *he* at least was secure. The obligations, whatever they were, which arose at such times out of the huge mass of transactions which had passed through his hands, were distributed among different bankers and capitalists for whom he had acted, each having to make his own arrangements for meeting a pressure, and each having to bear his own share of the losses which might arise. But so far as the bill broker personally was concerned as to liability to loss, or responsibility, he was of all men in the trading community the best off, in the case of a crisis. No doubt he had his own share of anxiety, but it was only such as arose from a desire to serve and accommodate the customers who in ordinary times were of great value to him. But it is essential to bear in mind, that he required no capital, nor was it needful that he should hold any reserve, having no obligations for which he was liable.

The change, however, which has of late years taken place in this business, has entirely altered the fundamental conditions upon which it rests. The bill brokers are no longer mere brokers; they are "money dealers":—they are no longer *agents* between the lenders and the borrowers, taking no risk, incurring no responsibility, and being paid by a commission; they are *dealers*, themselves borrowing from one class and lending to another, accepting all the responsibility or repaying the borrower on the terms of the loan, and all the risk of the bills or securities upon which they lend; their profit consisting of the difference between the rate at which they borrow, and that at which they lend. On the one hand, they receive money "at call," or payable at a short notice, undertaking to pay a certain rate of interest:—on the other hand, they lend money, generally in the discount of bills having from two to six months to run, but not unfrequently upon warrants for merchandise and other securities, incurring all the risk involved in the loan. It is, however, an important fact, that in receiving money they usually deposit with the lender bills for the amount. Now, although in point of fact, very much the same objects are gained by this form which the business has now assumed, as was formerly the case, so far as the essential objects go of distributing the spare capital of one part of the country or of one class of persons, into the channels where it can be profitably employed, yet it must be obvious that the position of the bill broker himself is entirely changed. It is not alone his experience, judgment, and discretion that the capitalist now obtains; it is also his responsibility, first, that the loan shall be forthcoming when required, next that the bill broker, for such he is still commonly called, will make good any loss which may in any case attach to the securities deposited by him. He must, therefore, be a man of capital. But the greater change is of a different character. We have shown that as a "broker" he required to keep no unemployed reserve, because he had no responsibility to make payments. But as a "dealer," undertaking to return money to an enormous amount "at call," or at short dates, and which, in order to pay the stipulated interest, he must invest in bills having a long time to run, it is essential that he should hold a reserve, to meet unusual demands which may be made upon him, for the return of loans, beyond what the daily repayments to himself will cover. He is exactly in the same position as a banker in respect to ordinary deposits which are payable on demand. It is true that in both cases, the receipts and payments of the day in usual times may nearly balance each other:—what one customer or one class of customers draws out, another customer or class of customers pays in. But, notwithstanding this fact, no one would be rash enough to contend that a banker should conduct a business without a sufficient reserve to meet unexpected demands, and periods of pressure and crisis. But if this be necessary in the case of bankers, it is even more so in the case of bill brokers in the modern form their business has assumed:—it is more so, because a great portion of the money intrusted to them consists of the actual *reserves* upon which bankers themselves are relying at such moments. Money "at call" has become one of the chief means by which bankers, both in London and the country, keep a portion of their reserve, and therefore bill brokers are certainly more exposed to pressure during a crisis, when every banker is desirous of strengthening his position and of having a larger portion of his deposits available in *cash*, than bankers themselves, whose ordinary deposits do not diminish even at such a time, unless individual discredit attaches to them.

But the bill brokers have hitherto contended that it is incompatible with their business to keep any portion of their funds unemployed, beyond a mere working balance from day to day. Mr. Chapman, in his evidence before the Bank Committee of last year, put this on plain and intelligible grounds. He contended that no discount house could afford to keep a large unemployed reserve, because all the money left with them bore an interest, within a small rate, of that upon which it could be employed. If a discount house in Lombard street allowed *three per cent.* "at call" for the unemployed balances of bankers, and could employ it at *three-and-a-half per cent.* in the discount of bills, it must be evident that to keep any portion of such loans unemployed, would be to sacrifice all the gain upon the portion employed. The practice has therefore been for discount houses, not to profess to keep reserve at all proportioned to their liabilities. How, then, have they provided for the unusual drains upon them? In ordinary times the supply of, and the demand for, money, is sufficiently nearly balanced not to expose them to any inconvenience from this mode of doing business. If money is scarce, they discourage the demand by raising their terms above the Bank rate, and by throwing a greater share of the business upon the Bank:—if money is very abundant, they reduce their terms below those of the Bank, and thus obtain a greater share of the whole business. This is simply and easily managed. But it is at a time of pressure and crisis such as occurred in November that the system breaks down. All the responsibility which at former times, while acting strictly as brokers, was spread and distributed among the various bankers in London and in the country for whom they acted, was under the modern system centred upon themselves. In three days during the late crisis, it is understood that a leading discount house repaid money which was held "at call" to an amount considerably exceeding *two millions*. Without a reserve, by what means could such a demand be met? Mr. Chapman indicated this in his evidence:—it was only by a resort to the Bank of England. It has been stated, and we have no doubt with truth, that discounts were obtained by the house referred to in a single day during the crisis to the amount of nearly *one million*. It so happened, and it would probably generally be the same, that the money which was withdrawn from the bill brokers at the time by the bankers, was paid into the Bank of England as additional deposits, and that that establishment was thereby enabled with less inconvenience to make the advances it did:—but if a concurrence of circumstances should at such a moment lead to large withdrawals from the discount houses for a country demand owing to panic, or a foreign drain, it might place all parties in a most alarming dilemma.

These are the circumstances and the considerations which we presume have led the Bank of England to a resolution which has the appearance of an undiscriminating proscription of an entire class, without reference to their credit and respectability, or to the quality of the securities which they may offer—a step which every sound principle of business would point to as being as doubtful in its policy as it is novel in itself. We can easily understand that the Directors of the Bank should feel the inconvenience of their position, when the pressure of the huge obligations of discount houses is thrown upon them at such a moment, and with the feeling too, that they have but little choice in the matter. But would it not be better, rather than coming to such a resolution, to intimate to these houses, that they will be dealt with only in the same way as other traders;—that the Bank will deal with them on such terms and to such extent only as from time to time may suit its convenience?

But the practical question now is, or may very soon become, what new arrangement must be made to meet this new condition? The discount houses have become by far the most important element in the distribution and economy of capital. But that is no reason why they should continue a course of business inconsistent with all sound principles, and the conditions upon which such enormous obligations are incurred. There are two, and only two, solutions which appear applicable to the case. The first is, that the discount houses should revert to their original form of business, and again become brokers only, throwing all the risk and responsibility upon the bankers and capitalists for whom they act, and thus distributing over many shoulders the weight of obligations borne now only by their own, being satisfied with a moderate *commission* in place of a larger profit. The other is, that they shall maintain in ordinary times, and at all times, as bankers do, a fair reserve apportioned to their obligations. But in this case, it is clear that the rate of interest which they will be enabled to allow to bankers and others for money "at call" must be sufficiently reduced to enable them to employ only a portion, not the whole, of such money. The margin between what they give and what they charge must be greater. Is this practicable? It must depend upon the firmness and prudence of the houses themselves. No doubt amid great competition it is difficult to maintain a rule, at some sacrifice, the beneficial consequences of which come into operation only occasionally. Yet there is every reason to believe that bankers generally do so, and there is no good reason why the discount houses should not. But if they do, it must be at the cost of those who deposit money "at call" with them, who, in point of fact, have hitherto, in the shape of a higher rate of interest, received all the benefit which has resulted from the practice of using the whole of their money.

If, however, discount houses are to keep a considerable reserve unemployed, it will, in the first place, increase the deposits of their own bankers:—will their bankers use it, as they do other deposits? If so, it will not increase the general reserve to meet a crisis. If they do not use it, or to whatever extent they do not, it will tend permanently to increase the bankers' deposits with the Bank of England. Will the Bank of England use it? If so, again there will be no greater general reserve to meet a crisis. Whatever greater reserve discount houses, and bankers generally, may retain, such increase would apper finally as an increase in the deposits of the Bank of England; and it is, therefore, to the Directors of that establishment themselves that we must really look to maintain permanently, and all times, a larger unemployed reserve than hitherto to meet the pressure of a crisis:—and their reserve is alone measured by the amount of bullion which they hold from time to time. The Bank Directors cannot too often be reminded of the doctrine of the late Mr. Tooke, that the only security which can be taken against periods of pressure and crisis is, that the Bank of England shall habitually retain a larger reserve of bullion, and shall, upon the first symptom of its reduction, take steps sufficiently stringent to counteract a drain by a timely rise in the rate of discount. The bullion in the Bank is the great national reserve for the monetary obligations of the country, and it will be of no avail that discount houses and others shall keep a larger portion of their funds disengaged and at command, if the Bank of England does not also determine to maintain a higher reserve of bullion than it has hitherto done, and take earlier measures to counteract a drain when it first sets in. The practice of the Bank, in this respect, has of late years been so much improved, that we may fairly look for a still further attention to this great and essential principle. And when it is considered that the Bank pays no interest for the large deposits with which it is intrusted, there can be no excuse for a neglect of a precaution, to the necessity of which they appear now to be so much alive.

Fidelity Rewarded.—On 21st April there was a pleasant scene in Delhi. In May last the 4th Irregular Cavalry broke out (or rather part of them did) at Mozuffernugger, and murdered their Adjutant Lieutenant Smith. Some of the Corps stood fast and still retain their horses and arms. Some of the native officers and men were on leave. Among the native officers on furlough was Ressaldar Hidayut Ali, a Purbea of the Purbeas, having his home within twenty miles of Delhi; a Mahomedan observing strictly the rites of his religion.

This man was on leave at his village, Mahonah in the Goorgaon District. When the Bhurtpore troops mutinied, the European refugees, not fewer than 32 men, women and children, who had betaken themselves from Goorgaon and the Customs line to Hodul, found that place insecure. They fled again in the direction of Agra. The country was excited if not hostile; the sepoys were in undisputed military possession of the whole Doab up to Delhi. The fugitives came to Mahonah. They were received by Ressaldar Hidayut Ali with all that courtesy which a Mahomedan gentleman knows so well how to assume, and such as he would have displayed in the palmiest days of the *raj* to a party of English, comprizing among its members, ladies and officers of high rank

He brought them to his village where he had great influence. He provided clothes for all those, especially the women, who required them. For eight days he kept up for the whole party a separate and a liberal table. He posted round the village sentries of his own selection, on whose fidelity he could rely. Messengers arrived from Delhi to tell him that it was known in the palace that he was harbouring Europeans and that a force was to be sent against him. He took no notice of the message. Throughout the eight days he never forgot for a moment that demeanour of respectful courtesy which properly belongs to a native officer. Finally he raised a force of friendly villagers, and escorted the whole party to the extreme limit to which his influence extended, whence arrangements had been made for their conveyance to Agra.

All the 32 Europeans reached Agra in safety. This was in June 1857.

On the 21st April 1858, a public durbar was held at the Commissioner's house at Delhi. Before a large audience of Europeans, Punjabees, Goorkhas and Hindoostanees, Ressaldar Hidayut Ali was addressed by the Commissioner in terms extolling his fidelity and gallantry; was presented with a sword valued at Rs. 1000, and also with a Sunnud signed by the Governor General conveying to him and to *his heirs for ever* his native village of Mahonah, the annual revenue of which is Rs. 5400, in free jaghire.

The reward is equal to the occasion, but had Hidayut Ali been turned at once into a great Native Noble, no Englishman would have grudged him his success.—*Friend of India*, May 6.

Parliament has just published a return of the troops in Bengal on 12th May, the date of the outbreak of the Mutinies. There were 2271 European officers, 1602 non-commissioned officers, and 18,815 rank and file. Of the natives there were 5821 native officers, and 110,577 rank and file. The natives were therefore five to one of the Europeans. Of these numbers 30,000 natives, and 7,800 Europeans were in the Punjab. In Oude, there were 11,000 natives, and only 800 Europeans. There is the root of the mischief. Fourteen natives to one European in a newly annexed country.—*Ibid*, April 15.

The Bombay papers notice the departure by the mail steamer to England of Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, accompanied by Dr. Burjoorjee Dorabjee and his family, wife and children. This is the first instance of a Parsee lady visiting England. Messrs. Muncherjee Hormusjee Cama and two or three other Zoroastrians follow in the next steamer—a convincing proof of Parsee enterprise and thirst for a knowledge of the people of the West. Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee is a clever writer.—*Straits Times and Singapore Journal of Commerce*, May 8.

The Atlantic Telegraph.—The process of restoring the Atlantic cable is proceeding simultaneously on board the *Niagara* and *Agamemnon*, both in the tidal basin at Keyham. The *Niagara* is on the western or Hamoaze side, some distance from the store in the powder magazine, from which the wire is carried over wheels fitted to a framework, floating on the basin. Alongside the frigate is the hulk *Favorite*, on the deck of which is a steam engine for hauling. The engine for hauling the wire on board the *Agamemnon* is on her deck. About 40 miles per day are placed in the main-hold.—*United Service Gazette*, April 24.

The Duke of Wellington's Tomb in St. Paul's Cathedral.—On Thursday week the final slab was placed over the remains of the late Duke of Wellington, in the crypt at St. Paul's Cathedral, in the presence of his Grace the present Duke of Wellington: Lord John Manners, Chief Commissioner of the Board of Works; Dr. Milman, Dean of St. Paul's; and Mr. Penrose, the present architect to the Cathedral. The sarcophagus was then hermetically sealed, probably never again to be opened until "the resurrection of the just." The proceedings were conducted in the most solemn manner. The tomb is constructed of the purest porphyry. It lies immediately beneath the centre of the dome.—*Ibid.*

Comparative Statement *of the Principal Articles of* Import *by Foreign Vessels, 1st Jany. to 31st December.*

Description of Goods.	1856		1857		1857			
					Increase		Decrease	
	Quantity	*Value*	*Quantity*	*Value*	*Quantity*	*Value*	*Quantity*	*Value*
	Pieces	$	Pieces	$	Pieces	$	Pieces	$
Camlets, English and Dutch	3,200	44,100	7,400	116,500	4,200	72,400	....	....
Chintz	10,600	20,400	118,200	266,600	107,600	246,200	....	....
Dyed Cottons	43,000	93,300	112,200	328,200	69,200	234,900	....	....
Fancy do.	142,500	316,500	268,500	491,500	126,000	175,000	....	....
Drills	239,000	600,000	273,200	765,000	34,000	165,000	....	....
Handkerchiefs (dozens)	54,200	32,500	73,000	53,700	18,800	21,200	....	....
Lastings	750	6,600	3,050	27,500	2,300	20,900	....	....
English Grey Shirtings	1,343,000	1,986,000	1,466,300	2,653,000	123,300	667,000	....	....
White do.	206,800	361,000	274,300	488,100	67,500	127,100	....	....
Long Ells	31,900	192,600	23,800	153,400	....	....	8,100	39,200
Spanish Stripes	22,000	361,700	17,000	281,700	....	....	5,000	80,000
Habit and Medium Cloths	4,100	97,000	5,000	107,200	900	10,200	....	....
Woollen and Cotton Mixtures	550	4,300	4,530	33,800	3,980	29,500	....	....
Velvets and Velveteens	25,200	146,000	36,100	143,600	10,900	....	....	2,400
Sheetings	25,000	57,600	80,500	228,000	55,500	170,400	....	....
Jeans	5,000	10,100	19,700	52,500	14,700	42,400	....	....
Domestics (no return in 1856)	....	....	9,600	28,700	9,600	28,700	....	....
Twills	300	700	5,500	10,400	5,200	9,700	....	....
	Peculs		Peculs		Peculs		Peculs	
Iron	34,900	104,600	70,000	227,000	35,100	122,400	....	....
Lead	28,200	198,500	55,500	327,500	27,300	129,000	....	....
Tin	18,200	506,000	20,500	604,000	2,300	98,000	....	....
Sugar	321,000	962,000	528,000	2,253,000	207,000	1,291,000	....	....
Quicksilver	44	1,740	630	31,500	586	29,700	....	....
Pepper	10,100	72,800	7,800	70,900	....	....	2,300	1,900
Rattans	18,800	57,400	32,200	106,200	13,400	48,800	....	....
Mangrove Bark	32,300	34,300	30,700	25,700	....	....	1,600	8,600
Coals	244,000	150,000	260,000	210,000	16,000	60,000	....	....
Rice	110,000	220,100	865,000	1,810,000	755,000	1,590,800	....	....
Indigo	12,920	132,000	8,700	120,000	....	....	4,220	12,000
Wood	....	290,000	....	485,000	....	195,000	....	....
Sundries	....	1,640,160	....	2,047,900	....	407,740	....	....
	....	8,700,000	....	14,549,000	....	5,993,100	....	144,100
	Chests	$	Chests	$	Chests			
Opium—Malwa	23,065 at 375	8,649,375	24,238 at 415	10,058,770	1,173	1,409,395	....	....
Patna	10,506 at 300	3,151,800	10,538 at 400	4,215,200	32	1,063,400	....	....
	33,571 ..	11,801,175	34,776 ..	14,273,070	....	2,472,705	....	....
	....	20,501,175	....	28,822,070	....	8,465,805	....	144,100

The values are estimated from the average prices during the years. The statement is exclusive of produce imported in Native Junks and Siamese Ships.

Comparative Statement *of* Exports *from Shanghai, from 1st January to 31st December.*

Description of Goods	1856		1857		1857			
					Increase		Decrease	
	Quantity	*Value*	*Quantity*	*Value*	*Quantity*	*Value*	*Quantity*	*Value*
	Peculs	$	Peculs	$	Peculs	$	Peculs	$
Tea, *Black*	150,000	2,500,000	160,000	4,823,000	10,000	2,323,000	....	....
Green	195,000	4,800,000	183,000	5,046,000	....	246,000	12,000	....
Silk, *Raw*	64,000	18,200,000	51,300	18,314,000	....	114,000	12,700	....
Thrown	9,500	3,000,000	8,250	3,200,000	....	200,000	1,250	....
Coarse	500	150,000	600	133,000	100	....	....	17,000
Silk Piece Goods	2,258	420,000	817	327,000	....	....	1,441	93,000
	Pieces		Pieces		Pieces		Pieces	
Nankeens	1,438,000	345,000	1,315,000	379,800	....	34,800	123,000	....
	Peculs		Peculs		Peculs		Peculs	
Rhubarb	1,136	48,000	2,023	105,000	1,487	57,000	....	....
Cotton	12,800	80,700	20,000	195,400	7,200	114,700	....	....
Wool	3,980	29,500	5,000	40,000	1,020	10,500	....	....
Sundries	....	721,000	....	775,200	....	56,000	....	....
	....	30,294,200	....	33,344,400	....	....	....	....

SHIPS OF WAR
In the Gulf of Pechili.

Names	Guns	Rate	Commander
—British—			
Banterer (79) ..	2	Gun-boat	Lieut. John Jenkins ..
Belleisle	6	Hospl sh	J. R. Rodd ....
Bustard (92)....	4	Gun-boat	Lieut. F. W. Hallowes..
Calcutta	84	Flag-ship	Rear Admiral Sir M. Seymour, K.C.B. Wm. K. Hall ......
Cormorant	6	Sc-st g-vl	Thos. Saumarez ......
Coromandel	5	St-vessel	Lieut. S. Douglas......
Cruiser	17	Sc-st sl	John Bythesea........
Firm (81)......	2	Gun-boat	Lieut. B. G. W. Nicolas
Furious	16	P-wl st-fri	Sherard Osborn, C.B. ..
Fury..........	6	P-wl st-sl	C. T. Leckie..........
Kestrel (69)....	2	Gun-boat	Lieut. W. H. Rason....
Lee (83)	2	Gun-boat	Lieut. Wm. Graham ..
Leven (84)	5	Gun-boat	Lieut. J. S. Hudson....
Nimrod	6	Sc-st g-vl	G. P. Mends ....
Opossum (94) ..	4	Gun-boat	W. H. Jones ....
Pique	40	Frigate	Sir F. W. Nicolson, Bart.
Sampson	6	P-wl st-fri	Geo. S. Hand ....
Slaney (53)	5	Gun-boat	Lieut. A. H. Hoskins ..
Staunch (91)....	2	Gun-boat	Lieut. L. Wildman....
Woodcock (73)..	2	Gun-boat	Lieut. Edwin J. Pollard.
—French—			
Audacieuse	50	Frigate	Vrignaud ....
Avalanche	6	Gun-boat	Lafond ....
Dragonne......	6	Gun-boat	Brou............
Durance	12	Steamer	Trébuchet ....
Fusée	6	Gun-boat	de Carpégna..........
Gironde	..	St-transpt	Jauriguibery ....
Meurthe	12	Steamer	Dariès ....
Mitraille	6	Gun-boat	Berranger ....
Némésis	50	Frigate	Rr.-Adm. R. de Genouilly Reynaud ....
Phlégéton	8	Steamer	Lévêque ....
Prégent	..	Gun-boat	Le Comte d'Osery ....
Primauguet	8	Steamer	Thoyon ....
—American—			
Antelope	..	Ch-str	Lynch ....
Minnesota	41	St-frigate	S. F. DuPont ....
Powhatan......	..	St-frigate	Commodore J. Tattnall Geo. F. Pearson ....
—Russian—			
America	6	Steamer	Chihachoff ....
Askold	44	Frigate	Ounkovskey ....

IMPORT CARGO.

Per "Dennis Hill," from London, entered 16th June.

Grey Shirtings, ...	16,628	pieces.
White do.	630	,,
Do. figured do.	1,500	,,
Dyed Cottons, ...	1,785	,,
Mottled Twills, ...	498	,,
Dyed Spot Shirtings,........	350	,,
Do. Brocades, ...	850	,,
Furnitures,..............	2,000	,,
White Spot Shirtings, ...	249	,,
Cotton Velvets, ...	520	,,
Dimity, ...	100	,,
Spanish Stripes,..........	120	,,
Wine, ...	122	cases.
Beer, ...	150	,,
Nails and Tacks, ...	25	pkgs.
Copper Rods,..............	334	
Coal, ...	180	tons.
Colors, ...	8	boxes.
Iron, ...	4,031	bundles.
Lead, ...	172	pigs.
Stores,..............	222	pkgs.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

Showing the highest and lowest degrees of temperature in the month of *July*, 1857, from observations taken by a self registering Thermometer in the open air, in a shaded situation, at Shanghai,—the *Maximum* by day, and the *Minimum* at night; and the number of rainy days during the same period,—also the average of the same for the past 7 years.

July 1857.—7 rainy days.

	Max.	*Min.*		*Max.*	*Min*
1	78	75	17	82	77
2	85	78	18	79	75
3	88	78	19	88	74
4	91	79	20	90	76
5	92	79	21	90	80
6	92	78	22	92	78
7	90	78	23	91	79
8	88	80	24	91	80
9	85	76	25	90	80
10	85	77	26	95	80
11	84	76	27	96	80
12	87	80	28	95	78
13	88	78	29	89	77
14	88	78	30	89	77
15	90	80	31	89	78
16	88	79			

Average of last 7 years { Thermo. *Max.* 89, *Min.* 78 / Rainy days 6.71.

To be continued monthly.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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At the London Mission Printing Office,
Shanghae.

To be had also at the Office of the *North-China Herald*—

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CHINESE and ENGLISH DICTIONARY, 2 vols. 8vo., ... 10.0.0
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SHIPS OF WAR IN CHINA.

Names	Rate	Guns	Estimated complement of men	Horse-Power	Commander
British.					
Acorn	sloop	12	125		R. B. Pearse
Actaeon (survg)	frigate	26	160		Robt. Jenkins
Algerine (55)	gun boat	2	50	60	Lieut. Chas. S. Forbes
Alligator (store)	ship				
Amethyst	frigate	26			Sidney Grenfell
Assistance	steamer	6		400	W. A. J. Heath
Banterer (79)	gun boat	2	37	60	Lieut John Jenkins
Belleisle	hospital ship	6	100		J. R. Rodd
Bittern (Tender to Tribune)	sloop				
Bustard (92)	gun boat	4	37	60	Lieut F. W. Hallowes
Calcutta	flag ship	84	720		Rear Adm. Sir M. Seymour, K.C.B. Wm. K. Hall, C.B.
Camilla	sloop	16	130		Geo. T. Colville
Clown (72)	gun boat	2	37	40	Lieut W. Lee
Cormorant	sc st gun vessel	6	91	200	Thos. Saumarez
Coromandel	st vessel	5	60	150	Lieut. S. Douglas
Cruiser	sc st sloop	17	165	60	John Bythesea
Dove (56)	gun boat	2	37	60	James H. Kerr, Master Commanding
Drake (97)	do	2	50	40	Lieut Wm. Arthur
Elk	sloop	12	125		H. Campion
Emperor	st yacht	4		60	Lieut John Ward
Esk	sc st corvette	21	240	250	Sir Robt. J. Le M. McClure, Kt.
Firm (81)	gun boat	3	45	60	B. G. W. Nicolas
Forester (87)	do	2	50	60	Lieut Arthur J. Innes
Furious	pad-whl st frig	16	220	400	Sherard Osborn, C.B.
Fury	pad-whl st sl	6	165	515	C. T. Leckie
Haughty (89)	gun boat	2	50	60	Lieut William B. Paull
Hercules	hospital	10	25		Dr. Burn
Hesper (store-ship)	sc st ship	4	54	120	W. H. Fawckner, Master Commanding
Highflyer	sc st corvette	21	240	250	Chas. F. A. Shadwell, C.B.
Hornet	sc st sloop	17	160	60	Rt. Hon'ble Viscount Gilford
Inflexible	pad-whl st sl	6	165	378	G. A. C. Brooker
Janus (76)	gun boat	2	37	40	Lieut W. H. Jones
Kestrel (69)	do	2	37	40	Lieut W. H. Rason
Lee (83)	do	2	50	80	Lieut Wm. Graham
Leven (84)	do	5	54	80	Lieut Joseph S. Hudson
Melville	depôt ship				
Minden	store ship	4	27		Henry T. Ellis, Master Commanding
Nankin	ship	50	500		Commondore the Hon. Keith Stewart
Niger	sc st ship	13	230	400	Hon. Arthur A. Cochrane, C.B.
Nimrod	sc st gun vessel	6	110	180	G. P. Mends
Opossum (94)	gun boat	4	43	60	W. H. Jones
Pique	frigate	40	350		Sir Fred. W. E. Nicolson, Bart.
Plover (86)	gun boat	2	50	60	Lieut Robert J. Wynniatt
Princess Charlotte	barrack ship	12			Henry G. Thomsett, Master Com'ding
Retribution	pad-whl st frig	28		400	Charles Barker
Sampson	pad-whl st frig	6	200	467	Geo. S. Hand
Sans-Pareil	sc st ship	70	640	400	J. F. Slight
Slaney (53)	gun boat	5	50	80	Lieut Anthony H. Hoskins
Starling (92)	do	2	50	60	Lieut Arthur J. Villiers
Staunch (91)	do	3	39	60	Lieut Leveson Wildman
Surprise	sc st vessel	4	91	200	Saml. G. Cresswell
Tribune	sc st frigate	31	340	300	Harry E. Edgell
Volcano (Factory)	pad-whl st vesl	3	51	140	J. M. Hockley, Master Commanding
Watchful (75)	gun boat	2	37	40	Lieut James A. Whitshed
Woodcock (73)	do	2	37	40	Lieut Edwin J. Pollard
French.					
Alarme	steamer				
Avalanche	gun boat	6			Lafond
Audacieuse	frigate	50			Vrignaud
Capricieuse	corvette	32			d'Abbeville
Catinat	steamer	12			de Ville sur Arce
Dordogne	do				
Dragonne	gun boat	6			Brou
Durance	steamer	12			Trébuchet
Fusée	gun boat	6			de Carpégna
Gironde	st-transport				Jauriguibery
Lily	steamer				Borelli
Marceau	do	8			de Lamotte
Mitraille	gun boat	6			Beranger
Meurthe	steamer	12			Dariès
Némésis	frigate	50			Rear-Admiral R. de Genouilly Reynaud
Nisus	brig	20			Thierry
Phlégéton	steamer	8			Lévêque
Prégent	gun boat				Le Comte d'Osery
Primauguet	steamer	8			Thoyon
American.					
Germantown	sloop	22			Page
Minnesota	steam frigate	41	588	450	S. F. DuPont
Mississippi	steam frigate	13	300		Wm. C. Nicholson
Powhatan	steam frigate				Commodore J. Tattnall Geo. F. Pearson.
Portuguese.					
Amazona	lorcha	6	90		Lieut J. E. Scarnicha
Mondego	brig	20	120		Tavares
Dutch.					
Medusa	steamer	14			Fabius
Russian.					
America	steamer	6	62	150	Chihachoff
Askold	frigate	44			Ounkovskey

N.B.—Corrections of errors in the above will be thankfully received by the Editor.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Sailed	Cargo.	Consignees.
June 19	Prince Charlie	B. bark	403	Proud	Peejow	Mar 26	Rice	Jardine, Matheson & Co
.. 21	Hellespont	B. str.	330	Crockett	Hongkong	June 11	Op., &c.	Jardine, Matheson & Co
.. 21	Wild Wave	B. schr	159	Cheyne	Fuchau	.. —	Sundries	Moncreiff, Grove and Co
.. 23	Giovannina	Sard. bg	248	Onete	Singapore	May 16	Rice, &c.	Order
.. 23	Phlégéton [H.I.M.	str.		Lévêque	Gulf of Pecheli	June 19		
.. 23	Alarme [H.I.M.	str.			Hongkong	.. —		
.. 23	Challenger	B. ship	698	Killick	London	Mar 6	General	Lindsay and Co
.. 23	Stornoway	B. ship	527	Hart	Liverpool	Feb 24	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
.. 24	Virginia	Bre. bk	302	Franke	Amoy	June 17	Sundries	Wetmore, Williams & Co
.. 24	Urania	A. bark	466	Turner	New York Manila	Dec 28 June 11	General	Russell and Co
.. 24	Kinaldie	B. ship	757	Nolan	Batavia	May 17	Rice	Russell and Co
.. 24	Ohio	Bre. bk	400	Renjes	Macao	June 4	do	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 24	Yang-tze	A. str.	700	Dearborn	Hongkong	.. 21	Op., &c.	Dent, Beale and Co

DEPARTURES

From Woosung.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
June 19	Robert Henderson	B. ship	552	Cubitt	Hongkong	Tea & Su.	Jardine, Matheson and Co
.. 20	Bangkok	B. bark	310	Roberts	Amoy	Ballast	Jas. Bowman and Co
.. 20	Cossack	A. bark	586	Ballard	New York	Tea	Russell and Co
.. 22	Prégent [H.I.M.	g.-boat		D'Osery	Gulf of Pecheli		
.. 23	C. E. Tilton	A. bark	418	Briard	Swatow	Sundries	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 23	Queensberry	B. ship	635	Cassady	Swatow	do	Moncreiff, Grove and Co
.. 25	Alarme [H.I.M.	str.			Gulf of Pecheli		

SHIPS OF WAR IN HARBOR & AT WOOSUNG.

Names	Class	Guns	Tons	Crew	Commander	Horse-power
Emperor	H M steam-yacht	4	..	..	Lieut. John Ward	60
Highflyer	H M sc-st corvt	21	..	260	C F A Shadwell, C B	250
Phlégéton	H I M steamer	8	..	..	Lévêque	..

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London*—Assyrian, 15th March.
Liverpool—Idas, 5th April; Sea Witch, 10th do.; and Eastern Star, 16th do.
Gravesend—Lord of the Isles, 20th April.
Sunderland—Troas, 15th March; Polly, 31st do.; and Don Amitia, 17th April.
Boston—Kremlin, 5th March. From *New York*—Quickstep, 12th March.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS.

		Jany.	*Feby.*	*March*	*April*	*May*	*June*	*July*	*Augt.*	*Sept.*	*Oct.*	*Nov.*	*Dec.*
1850		7	13	6	5	3 & 24	24	24	15	28	22	24	29
1851		none	1	7	2	1 & 30	24	20	17	28	31	none	3
1852		6	9	2	27	19	15	15	14	13	26	19	24
1853	Monthly	26	20	19	19	30	20	27	17	18	22	24	22
	Bi-monthly	—	—	—	19	3 & 30	none	3 & 29	none	9 & 28	none	10	20
1854	Monthly	28	25	none	11 & 26	17	22	18	17	25	27	28	none
	Bi-monthly	15	7	9	5	12	8	6	4	8 & 28	none	18	22
1855	Monthly	16	none	5	none	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Bi-monthly	16	8	11	13	5	4	2	5	4	4	8	13
1856	Monthly	11	8	19	9	7	1	3	3 & 6	7	8	13	9 & 10
	Bi-monthly	—	—	—	—	21	23	21	15	28	28	27	none
1857	Monthly	5	11	5	7	6 & 30	21	14 & 27	—	1 & 29	—	3 & 30	—
	Bi-monthly	—	2 & 23	—	2 & 25	21	—	14	12	18	28	24	—
1858	Monthly	3	16	8	5	2 & 28	24	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Bi-monthly	1 & 25		24	—	2 & 12	12	—	—	—	—	—	—

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR

And at Woosung.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination	Intended despatch.
Aden	June 12	B. str	812	Bernard	E. Warden, P. and O. Agent ..	Hongkong	28 inst.*
Beemah	June 12	B. ship	887	Pickernell	W. R. Adamson and Co		
Carausius	Feb 14	B. ship	510	Capon	A. R. Tilby	Swatow	cld 22d
Challenger	June 23	B. ship	698	Killick	Lindsay and Co		
Cowasjee Family	June 4	B. bark	327	Davies	P. F. Cama and Co	Amoy & H'kong	cld 25th
Dennis Hill	June 12	B. bark	348	Atken	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Eureka	June 10	A. ship	1041	Lane	Augustine Heard and Co		
Giovannina	June 23	B. ship	248	Onete	Order		
Hellespont	June 21	B. str.	330	Crockett	Jardine, Matheson and Co	Fu. & H'kong	28th inst
Hotspur	June 11	A. ship	862	Potter	Isaac M. Bull and Co	New York	Early
Isabella Hercus	May 22	B. bark	569	Mitchell	Blenkin, Rawson and Co	Manila	Early
Jubilee	May 9	B. ship	764	Douglas	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Julia	May 1	B. ship	477	Miller	Shaw, Bland and Co	London	
Kinaldie	June 24	B. ship	757	Nolan	Russell and Co		
Lizzie Jarvis	May 7	N.G. sh	422	Knipe	Lindsay and Co		
Louisa Baillie	June 12	B. ship	494	Smith	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Magnet	May 22	A. ship	705	Henry	Nott and Co................		
Mary F. Slade	June 7	A. bark	199	Crowell	Wm. Pustau and Co	Swatow	cld 25th
Masden	Aug 23	B. brig	218	Dobie	A. R. Tilby		
Meteor	Feb 28	B. str.	136	Artis	Captain....................		
Minna	Oct 20	A. schr	299	Moonie	A. R. Tilby		
Mirage	June 3	B. ship	716	Roberts	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Nimrod		B. bark	334		David Sassoon, Sons and Co ..		
Ohio	June 24	Bre. bk	400	Renjes	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Ora	June 7	Ha. bg	145	Fabricius	Siemssen and Co..............	Amoy	cld 24th
Oscar	June 3	A. ship	648	Harding	Wetmore, Williams and Co....		
Pampero	June 4	A. ship	1275	Coggins	Wetmore, Williams and Co....		
Prince Charlie	June 19	B. bark	403	Proud	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Salve Virgen Maria	May 26	Sp. bg.	258	Urrutia	P. Loureiro	Manila	Early
Sancho Panza	Mar 2	A. ship	875	Bird	Russell and Co		
Scotland	May 25	B. str.	759	Millman	Russell and Co	London	
Solomon Family	June 13	B. ship	760	Carbell	David Sassoon Sons and Co ..		
Sorata	May 12	B. bark	373	Richardson	Blenkin, Rawson and Co	Fuchau	25th inst
Spirit of the Age	May 20	B. bark	737	Billing	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
Starlight	June 3	B. ship	366	Churchill	Harkort and Co	Swatow	cld 24th
Stornoway	June 23	B. ship	527	Hart	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Thracian	May 30	B. ship	537	Luckes	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Urania	June 24	A. bark	466	Turner	Russell and Co		
Virginia	June 24	Bre. bk	302	Franke	Wetmore, Williams and Co....	Amoy	Early
Wellington	June 4	B. ship	402	Atkinson	Moncreiff, Grove and Co		
Wild Wave	June 21	B. schr	159	Cheyne	Moncreiff, Grove and Co	Fuchau	
Yang-tze	June 24	A. str.	700	Dearborn	Dent, Beale and Co	Hongkong	25th inst

* At daylight, with the Mails for Europe.

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI, *from* 1st *July*, 1856, *to* 30*th June*, 1857,
Corrected from the Custom-House Returns.

Destination.	Black Tea. Lbs.	Green Tea Lbs.	Tea. Total Lbs.	Silk Total Bales
To GREAT BRITAIN (direct), ...	10,607,084	10,794,487	21,401,571	54,725*
HONGKONG and PORTS BEYOND,..........	....	....	....	35,798*
AUSTRALIA, ...	286,144	184,576	470,720	....
THE NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES, ...	....	275,026	275,026	....
THE CONTINENT, ...	1,195,905	303,043	1,498,948	....
THE UNITED STATES, ...	381,553	16,886,572	17,268,125	1,637
Total	12,470,686	28,443,704	40,914,390	92,160

* Includes 10,679 bales Thrown, 1,860 Coarse, and 425 Waste.

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN, *(direct)*,
From 1st July, 1857, to dates.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds*	SILK *Total Bales*
Total from 1st July to 31st Dec. 1857—in 27 ships				13,737,311	2,531,486	16,268,797	25,414
Jan 10	Britannia..............	552	London......	653,500	15,100	668,600	358
.. 15	Harkaway	598	London......	734,619	296,696	1,031,315	381
.. 16	Harwood	462	London......	407,502	91,325	498,827	556
Feb 2	Eliza & Hester..........	373	London......	424,032	7,892	431,924	41
.. 12	Vanguard..............	626	London......	604,900	139,100	744,000	35
.. 15	Anglo Saxon	700	London......	635,318	217,592	852,910	631
.. 16	Mary Ann Wilson	944	London......	742,179	324,594	1,066,773	587
Mar 10	Abdul Medjid	399	London......	354,568	199,179	553,747	75
.. 16	Tung-yu	1136	London......	952,227	401,549	1,353,776	53
.. 23	Herculean	550	London......	357,700	242,800	600,500	165
.. 23	Invincible	657	London......	499,035	342,340	791,375	277
.. 29	Hoang Ho	600	London......	375,689	333,481	709,170	....
Apr 10	Sea Star, ...	590	London......	598,381	137,296	735,677	216
.. 15	Chebucto	403	London......	173,460	256,233	429,693	56
.. 16	Star of the East	1219	London......	454,258	780,888	1,235,146	952
.. 19	Confucius,..............	510	London......	447,520	63,859	511,379	626
May 12	Excelsior	682	London......	185,465	557,235	742,700	863

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK, *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED STATES,
From 1st July, 1857.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds*	*Raw Silk.* Peculs	*Other Silk*	*Silk Piece Goods* Pieces
Total from 1st July to 31st Dec., 1857—in 9 vessels				230,416	8,467,608	8,698,024	1,172:04	5 bales 25 cases	15,475
Jan 9	Surprise	1261	New York	....	1,069,300	1,069,300	14:40	....	....
.. 13	Endeavor......	1137	..do....	....	1,096,500	1,096,500	....	....	600
Feb 4	Eagle Wing	1174	..do....	....	1,149,450	1,149,450	....	....	....
.. 12	Canvass Back ..	731	..do....	....	766,748	766,748	18:74	....	250
Mar 29	Union	1012	..do....	28,575	789,254	817,829	15:75	....	....
Apr 11	Robin Hood....	1181	..do....	....	1,120,828	1,120,828	30.40	....	200
.. 29	Howqua	581	..do....	....	491,000	491,000	15:96	....	....
May 8	Edith Rose	510	..do....	....	506,200	506,200	10:36	....	300
.. 14	Red Riding Hood	720	..do....	56,312	882,749	939,061	....	....	....
June 7	Algonquin	649	..do....	....	743,569	743,569	32:76	....	....
.. 20	Cossack	586	..do....	....	542,600	542,600	....	....	....

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES,
From 1st July, 1857.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds.*
Jan 30	Cambalu	456	Montreal	43,914	584,148	628,062

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* SOUTH AUSTRALIAN COLONIES *(direct)*,
From 1st July, 1857.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds.*
Oct 4	Afrika	362	Sydney............	262,789	54,327	317,116
.. 19	Banca	243	Melbourne *vid* Fuchau	78,173	4,376	82,549
Jan 24	Lemuella	403	Sydney	....	....	392,105

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to the* CONTINENT,
From 1st July, 1857.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds*	SILK *Total Bales*
Oct 25	Wynaud	521	Rotterdam *vid* Fuchau	307,471	25,186	332,657	....
Nov 22	Mansart	555	Havre	324,230	96,717	420,947	98
Feb 18	Cæsarowitsch	580	Cronstadt	253,172	....	253,172	....

EXPORT *of* SILK *from* SHANGHAI COASTWISE,
From 1st July, 1857, to dates.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	SILK *Total Bales*
Total from 1st July to 31st Dec., 1857—in 20 vessels				20,679
Jan 7	Yang-tze, str., ...	700	Hongkong	167
.. 8	Rémi, str., ...	322	do.	360
.. 21	Lady Mary Wood, str., ..	650	do.	617
.. 23	Yang-tze, str., ...	700	do.	88
.. 28	Hellespont, str., ...	330	do.	10
Feb 7	Formosa, str., ...	750	do.	769
.. 20	Lady Mary Wood, str., ..	650	do.	119
Mar 6	Formosa, str., ...	450	do.	397
.. 21	Lady Mary Wood, str., ..	650	do.	971
.. 31	Yang-tze, str., ...	700	do.	22
Apr 3	Hellespont, str., ...	330	do.	100
.. 4	Formosa, str., ...	750	do.	1,397
.. 15	Lady Mary Wood, str., ..	650	do.	1,262
.. 19	Yang-tze, str., ...	700	do.	894
.. 27	Aden, str., ...	812	do.	2,274
.. 28	Hellespont, str., ...	330	do.	234
May 14	Formosa, str., ...	750	do.	1,998
.. 16	Yang-tze, str., ...	700	do.	154
.. 30	Aden, str., ...	812	do.	710
June 15	Formosa, str., ...	750	do.	269

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